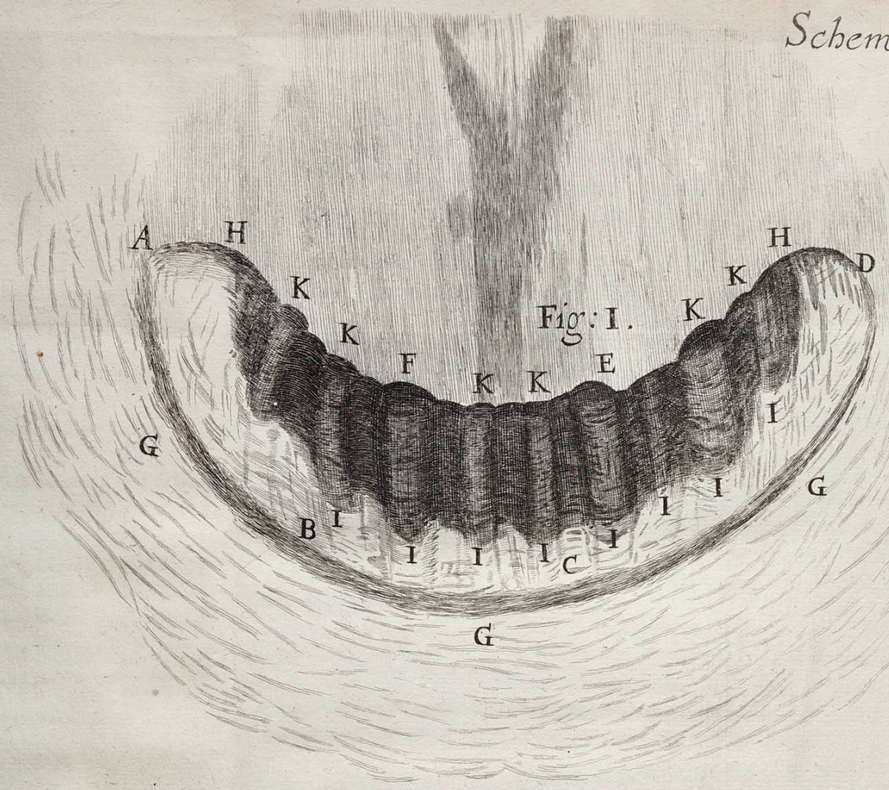

Fig: I.

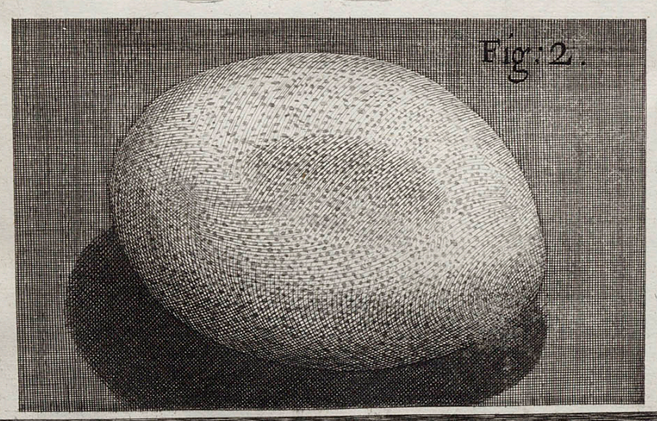

Fig: 2.

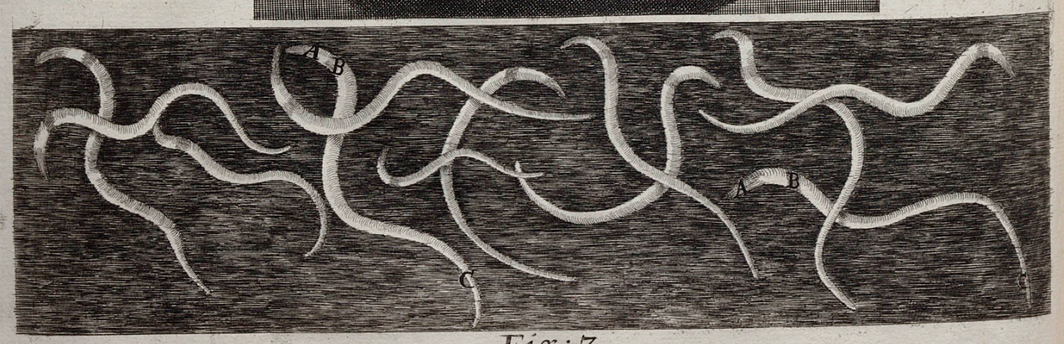

Fig: 3.

were divided into ſeveral ſmaller and greater black teeth, was nothing but one ſmall bended hard bone, which was plac'd in the upper jaw of the mouth of a Houſe-Snail, with which I obſerv'd this very Snail to feed on the leaves of a Roſe-tree, and to bite out pretty large and half round bits, not unlike the Figure of a (C) nor very much differing from it in bigneſs, the upper part ABCD of this bone, I found to be much whiter, and to grow out of the upper chap of the Snail, GGG, and not to be any thing neer ſo much creas'd as the lower and blacker part of it HIIHKKH which was exactly ſhap'd like teeth, the bone growing thinner, or tapering to an edge towards KKK. It ſeem'd to have nine teeth, or prominent parts IK, IK, IF, *&c.* which were join'd together by the thinner interpos'd parts of the bone. The Animal to which theſe teeth belong, is a very *anomalous* creature, and ſeems of a kind quite diſtinct from any other terreſtrial Animal or Inſect, the Anatomy whereof exceedingly differing from what has been hitherto given of it I ſhould have inſerted, but that it will be more proper in another place. I have never met with any kind of Animal whoſe teeth are all join'd in one, ſave onely that I lately obſerv'd, that all the teeth of a Rhinocerot, which grow on either ſide of its mouth, are join'd into one large bone, the weight of one of which I found to be neer eleven pound *Haverdupois*. So that it ſeems one of the biggeſt ſort of terreſtrial Animals, as well as one of the ſmalleſt, has his teeth thus ſhap'd.

Obſerv. XLI. *Of the Eggs of* Silk-worms, *and other Inſects.*

THe Eggs of Silk-worms (one of which I have deſcrib'd in the ſecond *Figure* of 25. *Scheme*) afford a pretty Object for a *Microſcope* that magnifies very much, eſpecially if it be bright weather, and the light of a window be caſt or collected on it by a deep *Convex-glaſs*, or Water-ball. For then the whole ſurface of the Shell may be perceiv'd all cover'd over with exceeding ſmall pits or cavities with interpoſed edges, almoſt in the manner of the ſurface of a Poppy-ſeed, but that theſe holes are not an hundredth part ſcarce of their bigneſs; the Shell, when the young ones were hatch'd (which I found an eaſie thing to do, if the Eggs were kept in a warm place) appear'd no thicker in proportion to its bulk, then that of an Hen's or Goos's Egg is to its bulk, and all the Shell appear'd very white (which ſeem'd to proceed from its tranſparency) whence all thoſe pittings did almoſt vaniſh, ſo that they could not, without much difficulty, be diſcern'd, the inſide of the Shell ſeem'd to be lin'd alſo with a kind of thin film, not unlike (keeping the proportion to its Shell) that with which the ſhell of an Hen-egg is lin'd; and the ſhell it ſelf ſeem'd like common Egg-ſhells, very brittle, and crack'd. In divers other of theſe Eggs I could plainly enough, through the ſhell, perceive the ſmall Inſect lie coyled round the edges of the ſhell. The ſhape of the Egg it ſelf, the Figure pretty well repreſents (though by default of the Graver it does not

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